

## NEW PHANEROGAMS FROM MEXICO. II\*

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**Atriplex abata**, sp. nov.

Herba monoica prostrata pallida e radice palari gracili 2-4 mm. crassa ut videtur perenni oriens; caulibus pluribus 1-3 dm. longis laxe ramosis pallidis internodiis 1-3 (saepe 2) cm. longis; foliis inferioribus (2-4) caulibus ramorumque oppositis ceteris alternis; lamina ovata vel elliptica integra vel serrulata vel inconspicue irregulariterque pauciserrata 1-2.5 cm. longa 0.8-1.8 cm. lata inconspicue costata, apice obtusa vel rotundata, basi obtuse angulata (nullo modo cordata vel hastata), in petiolum 2-4 mm. longum abrupte contracta; floribus masculis et femineis intermixtis in axillis foliorum superiorum ramorum glomeratis, supremis spicas terminales interruptas 1-2 cm. longas plus minusve formantibus; bracteis femineis orbicularibus vel late orbiculari-ovatis 2-4.5 mm. latis 3-5 mm. longis, basi cordatis vel rariter rotundis in stipitem 0.2-0.9 mm. longum abruptissime contractis, margine subherbacea 0.3-0.8 mm. lata ca. 11-dentata, dente terminali paulo majore triangulari 0.5-1 mm. longo, corpore bractee pallido rugoso prominenter congesteque crasse trinervato sparse tuberculato; seminibus ca. 1.2 mm. latis et longis, radícula lateraliter erecta; stylo ca. 1.2 mm. longo brunneo usque ad basim lobato.

SAN LUIS POTOSI: San Miguel, common on alkaline flat with *Suaeda* and *Peganum*, prostrate, 1.5-10 dm. broad, Sept. 12, 1938, *Johnston 7617* (TYPE, Gray Herb.). COAHUILA: about 18 km. north of La Ventura, alkaline flat, prostrate, common locally, Sept. 13, 1938, *Johnston 7648* (G).

This very well marked species was locally common on saline flats at the two stations where it was observed. These stations are in the region where the boundaries of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Coahuila meet. The type collection, from near San Miguel, came in fact from close to the Zacatecas-San Luis Potosi boundary, and since the exact location of the line was not determined, the collection may have actually come from Zacatecas rather than from San Luis Potosi as given. In the treatments of *Atriplex* by Standley (1916) and by Hall (1923), this new species keys out to *A. elegans* (Moq.) Dietr. That species ranges from Texas to California and in adjacent Mexico and is an erect plant with small

\*NEW PHANEROGAMS FROM MEXICO. I. See *Jour. Arnold Arb.* 20: 234. 1939.

narrow consistently alternate leaves and nearly smooth more flattened fruit-bracts. The prostrate herbaceous habit of *A. abata*, as well as its opposite lower stems and leaves, its nearly entire ovate leaves, and its radially toothed herbaceous-margined bracts with more or less cordate base and rugose and sparingly tuberculate sides, are all characters which permit the ready recognition of this species.

***Drymaria elata*, sp. nov.**

Planta perennis fruticulosa 2–4 dm. alta erecta e radice crassa lignosa palari oriens; caulibus erectis vel ascendentibus glabris plus minusve glaucescentibus ascendenter ramosis basim versus 2–3 mm. crassis lignosis internodiis 2.5–8 cm. longis; foliis linearibus carnosis compressis 2–7 cm. longis 0.5–1.2 mm. latis superioribus gradatim reductis glabris glaucis exstipulatis; inflorescentia terminali capitato-umbellata 5–10-flora inconspicue minuteque bracteata maturitate ca. 1.5 cm. diametro 4–10 cm. longe pedunculata; pedicellis 1–6 mm. longis sparse stipitato-glanduliferis, maturitate divergentibus vel reflexis; sepalis late orbicularibus 3–4.5 mm. longis, apice obtusis, margine anguste albo-marginatis, dorso sparse stipitato-glanduliferis glabris; petalis 5, 3 mm. longis haud unguiculatis late affixis; parte integra petali 2 mm. longa ovata infra medium latiore 1.5 mm. lata basi rotundata margine minute fimbriata apice truncata laciniis 0.5–1 mm. longas lateralibus quam interioribus longioribus gerente; filamentis 5 subulatis ad 3 mm. longis glabris; capsula ovoideo-globosa 3–4 mm. crassa, valvis saepe 3 rariter 2–4; stylo ca. 1 mm. longo 2–3-lobato; seminibus numerosis dorso pilos breves crassos abundanter gerentibus.

COAHUILA: 10 km. south of Laguna del Rey, locally abundant in gypsum silt, Sept. 21, 1938, *Johnston* 7823 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Sierra del Rey, June 1910, *Purpus* 4496 (G).

This plant is related to *D. suffruticosa* Gray and agrees with that species in general habit and vegetative structures, as well as in the non-development of definite stipules. It differs in its capitately congested umbellate cymes with minute bracts, in the presence of scattered glands on the pedicels and sepals, and in the shape and size of the petals. The petals are ovate or oblong and broadest near the base. They are not flabellate, broadest above the middle and contracted to a claw below, nor so deeply and conspicuously lacerate as are those of *D. suffruticosa*.

***Drymaria lyropetala*, sp. nov.**

Planta perennis fruticulosa glabra subglaucescens e radice valida palari erumpens, 1–2 dm. alta; caulibus gracilibus congestis numerosis ramosissimis erectis vel ascendentibus basim versus 0.3–1 mm. crassis

internodiis 1–3.5 cm. longis; foliis carnosulis linearibus compressis 5–15 mm. longis 0.5–1.1 mm. latis acutis exstipulatis; inflorescentia terminali laxa cymosa 3–5-flora ramis saepe 1–2 cm. longis, bracteis 1–3 mm. longis; pedicellis gracilibus 2–4 mm. longis; sepalis lanceo-ellipticis 4.5–5 mm. longis 2–2.5 mm. latis paulo infra medium latioribus apice acutis margine evidenter albo-marginatis dorso glabris non rariter sparse glanduliferis; petalis 5 albis 6 mm. longis lyriformibus, infra medium simplicibus oblongis 1–2 mm. latis medio-nervatis margine tantum lacerato-denticulatis basi late affixis, supra medium conspicue lacerato-lobatis, lobulis lateralibus lineari-subarcuatis longissimis ca. 3 mm. longis, lobulis interioribus linearibus 1.5–2 mm. longis; filamentis 5 cuneatis 4.5–5 mm. longis imam ad basim 0.8 mm. latis; capsula 2–3 mm. crassa late ovoidea, valvis saepe 3 (rariter 2 vel 4); stylo 2.6 mm. longo apice saepe 3-lobato, lobis 0.5 mm. longis recurvatis; seminibus numerosis dorso pilos breves erectos conspicue gerentibus 1 mm. longis 0.8 mm. altis 0.6 mm. latis a latere viso perforatis.

COAHUILA: 1.5 km. south of Hermanas, locally common in heavy alkaline soil, Aug. 24, 1938, *Johnston 7064* (G). SAN LUIS POTOSI: 3.5 km. south of Cedral, gypsum plain, locally common, Sept. 11, 1938, *Johnston 7594* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); 63 km. south of Matehuala (ca. 16 km. n.w. of Huizache), frequent on gypsum flats, Sept. 10, 1938, *Johnston 7513* (G).

Related to *D. suffruticosa* Gray and *D. clata* Johnston, with which it agrees in having the curved seeds hairy on the back. All three species have an erect fruticulose habit and suppressed stipules. The bases of the opposed leaves are very narrowly joined. Rarely on vigorous shoots very minute shortly persistent lobules may be detected at the bases of the leaves. These may represent the stipules. In gross habit *D. lyropetala* much suggests a *Spergularia*. It differs from *D. suffruticosa* in its small size, broadly attached lyre-shaped (rather than clawed, flabellate) petals, and less coarsely hairy seeds. From *D. clata* it differs in gross habit and petal shape. The two collections of *D. lyropetala* from San Luis Potosi are similar in aspect and details. The collection from Coahuila, however, is slightly coarser and perhaps more glandular but is otherwise similar to the more southern plants.

### **Scopulophila Parryi** (Hemsl.), comb. nov.

*Achyronychia Parryi* Hemsl. *Diag.* 2: 36 (July 1879).

*Achyronychia Palmeri* Hook. in Benth. & Hook. *Gen. Pl.* 3: 15 (Feb. 1880).

The genus *Achyronychia* was based upon *A. Cooperi* T. & G., of the California deserts. Subsequently two other species were described, the

present plant of the intermontane deserts of northern Mexico, and later, *A. Rixfordii* Brandg. of the deserts of southern Nevada and adjacent California. These three species differ greatly in appearance. Two generic names have been proposed for *A. Rixfordii* Brandg., namely *Scopulophila* Jones (1908) and *Ermolitha* Jepson (1914), and there are good reasons for accepting it as generically distinct from *Achyronychia Cooperi* Gray, as is now the general practice in western United States. No one, however, has discussed the relation of the remaining Mexican species to *Achyronychia Cooperi* and *Scopulophila Rixfordii*. A study of this matter shows that the Mexican species has its closest relations with *S. Rixfordii* as may be appreciated by the following key.

Carpels 2; staminodes numerous, minute, a fringe of minute lobes extending between the 2-5 stamens, not springing from thickened glandular tissue; plant distinctly annual; leaves of each pair distinctly unequal in size; dry hot sands and gravels of the Colorado and Mohave deserts in California, Arizona and adjacent Mexico (ACHYRONYCHIA T. & G.) . . . . . *Achyronychia Cooperi* T. & G.

Carpels 3; staminodes 5, narrowly triangular or subulate, alternating with the 5 stamens and springing from a thickened ring of glandular tissue; plant a strong perennial; leaves of each pair equal in size (SCOPULOPHILA Jones).

Styles with 3 distinct lobes; sepals mostly scarious, having only a small central herbaceous area; plant erect; root crowned by abundant crowded lacerate stipules forming a "hairy cushion" from which the stems emerge; leaves nearly linear; rocky places, deserts of southern Nevada and adjacent California. . . . .  
 . . . . . *Scopulophila Rixfordii* (Brandg.) Munz & Johnston.

Styles unlobed; sepals mostly herbaceous, with only a scarious margin; plant prostrate, no "hairy cushion" at base; leaves lanceolate to nearly elliptic; under thorny shrubs and cacti, deserts of Mexico (Coahuila to San Luis Potosi; Puebla). . . . *Scopulophila Parryi* (Hemsl.) Johnston.

### **Mortonia latisepala**, sp. nov.

Frutex 1-3 m. altus sparse stricteque ramosus; foliis oblanceolatis 1-2 cm. longis 3-6(-8) mm. latis cum pilis brevibus rigidis crassis utrinque scabridis margine incrassatis vel plus minusve revolutis; inflorescentia diffuse cymosa ramulis scabridis; calyce extus scabrido; sepalis late deltoideo-semicircularibus ca. 2 mm. latis et 1.3 mm. longis in parte tertia centrali triangulari herbacea ceteris membranaceis, margine denticulatis apice breviter acuminatis; petalis albis ovatis 3 mm. longis quam sepalis subduplo longioribus ad 2 mm. latis margine denticulatis basim

subsessile versus abrupte rotundato-contractis; filamentis subulatis ad 1 mm. longis, antheris ad 0.3 mm. longis; margine disci floris obscure paucisinuato ad 1 mm. alto; fructu ellipsoideo 2.5–3 mm. longo 2–2.5 mm. crasso sepalos breviter superante, stylo rigido 1–1.5 mm. longo apice obscure 5-lobato coronato.

COAHUILA: in arroyo near El Puerto de San Lazaro, June 15, 1936, *Wynd & Mueller 100* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Sierra Gavia, 8 km. north of Saucillo, dry rock slope in crevices, slender strict shrub with few elongate strict branches, 1–3 m. tall, Aug. 28, 1939, *Johnston 7213* (G).

The type of this species has been determined as *M. hidalgensis* Standley, but that southern species has smaller (ca. 2 mm. long) petals which equal or are even surpassed by the elongate triangular acuminate (ca. 1.5 mm. wide and 2.5 mm. long) sepals. Furthermore the leaves of *M. hidalgensis* are much less scabrous and the inflorescence smaller and more elongate than in *M. latiscapa*. This plant of Coahuila is probably most closely related to *M. Greggii* Gray, of Nuevo Leon, which has the same general habit and similar broad sepals, but smaller petals and smooth leaves.

***Mentzelia pachyrhiza*, sp. nov.**

Herba annua scabrida 1–2 dm. alta; radice ad apicem conspicue abrupteque incrassato, parte succulenta 2–3 cm. longa et 1 cm. crassa; caulibus paucis sparse ramosis cortice candida scabrida obtectis; foliis scabridis alternis, lamina deltoideo-ovata 15–20 mm. longa 12–16 mm. lata conspicue irregulariterque dentata (rariter subtrilobata) vel grosse sinuata, basi obtusa in petiolum 4–6 mm. longum gracilem scabrum pallidum abrupte contracta, apice acuta vel obtusa; floribus terminalibus vel axillaribus haud numerosis in cymas terminales paucifloras laxè dispositis; sepalis basim versus 1 mm. latis deinde apicem versus gradatim attenuatis scabridis erectis; petalis 5 flavis ca. 1 cm. longis et 8 mm. latis sepalos ad 4 mm. longe superantibus, lamina medium versus latiori late elliptica evidentè nervata, basi in unguem 1.5 mm. latum et ca. 1 mm. longum contracta, apice in acumen triangulare pilulosum ad 0.5 mm. longum abrupte attenuata; staminibus ca. 25 filiformibus homomorphis 2–3-seriatis, brevissimis ca. 4 mm. longis, longissimis ad 6 mm. longis; antheris latioribus quam longis 0.6–0.8 mm. latis; fructu subcylindraceo vel clavato-cylindrico 8–11 mm. longo saepe ca. 2 mm. crasso saepe sessili vel rariter usque ad 1.5 mm. longe stipitato; seminibus paucis (saepe 4) pendulis nigris 2.5–3.5 mm. longis ca. 1.5 mm. crassis irregulariter angulatis exalatis conspicue irregulariterque rugoso-tuberculatis et minute sed distincte multisulcatis.

COAHUILA: 18 km. north of Parras, foot of steep sandstone slope, Sept. 16, 1938, *Johnston 7717* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); 5 km. east of Cuatro Ciénegas, loose gravelly soil on hillside, Aug. 25, 1938, *Johnston 7112* (G).

This species is related to *M. oligosperma* Nutt. of the region from South Dakota to Colorado and Texas, but is quickly separable from that northern plant by its long petioles, white stems, and simple, apparently annual root. Just below the surface of the soil the root becomes abruptly enlarged to form a fusiform or narrowly ellipsoidal mass of fleshy storage tissue. A single sparsely branching stem arises from the summit of this thickened portion of the root and the slender simple tap-root continues down from its base. It is unique in the genus.

***Lycium leiospermum*, sp. nov.**

Frutex glaber 3–15 dm. altus validus rigidus erectus divaricate ramosissimus; ramis griseis spinescentibus; foliis fasciculatis glabris plus minusve glaucescentibus crassis succulentis compressis linearibus vel oblanceolatis 5–13 mm. longis 1–2 mm. latis ecostatis subsessilibus apice obtusis vel rotundis, in sicco conspicue longitudinaliter rugosis; calyce sub anthesi glaberrimo 4–5 mm. longo ca. 1.4 mm. crasso cylindrico tricarinato basi in pedicellum triquetrum 5–6 mm. longum abrupte attenuato, lobis 3 acutis triangularibus ca. 1.5 mm. longis carinatis; calyce fructifero plus minusve explanato (tubo postice fisso) late albomarginato, lobis 3–4 mm. latis et longis, pedicello recurvo ca. 10 mm. longo; corolla cylindrica ca. 1.1 cm. longa glabra, tubo imam ad basim aliquantum bulboso ca. 1 mm. supra basim angustissimo (ca. 1.2 mm. crasso) deinde sursum gradatim ampliato summo ad apicem ca. 2 mm. crasso; tubo lobos calycis 2–3 mm. longe superante; lobis corollae 5 patentibus oblongis 3 mm. longis ad 1.4 mm. latis apice obtusis; filamentis exsertis 5, ca. 5 mm. supra basim tubo corollae affixis basim versus villosis; antheris oblongis ca. 1.5 mm. longis; bacca rubra ovoidea 7–9 mm. longa 5–8 mm. lata glabra; seminibus numerosis (ca. 50) flavescensibus laevibus 1–1.5 mm. longis plus minusve angulatis irregularibus.

COAHUILA: saline flats 13 km. north of Avalos, with *Suaeda*, *Atriplex* *Isocoma* etc., a frequent rigid spinescent shrub 3–9 dm. tall, berries red, Sept. 2, 1938, *Johnston 7336* (G). SAN LUIS POTOSI: 28 km. northwest of Cedral, local in depressions on silty desert plain, bush 5–15 dm. tall, leaves fleshy glaucous, berries red, Sept. 12, 1938, *Johnston 7611* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

This plant keys out in C. Leo Hitchcock's monograph to *L. Andersonii* Gray, a species of southwestern United States and adjoining north-

western Mexico, and seems to be most closely related to that western species. It differs, however, in its smooth, rather than roughened seeds, in its firmer sharply and regularly 3-toothed calyx which at maturity, though accrescent, splits down one side and becomes more or less ex-panate, and in its pale green somewhat glaucous entirely glabrous more succulent leaves. The two specimens cited are in mature fruiting condition. The corolla is described from old flowers found adhering to the type specimen.

***Lycium modestum*, sp. nov.**

Frutex depressus 1.5–3 dm. altus 3–9 dm. latus; ramis horizontalibus non rariter radiçantibus divaricate ramosis rigidis, internodiis 2–8 mm. longis; ramulis numerosis rigidis spinescentibus saepe ca. 5 cm. longis juventate glandulari-pubescentibus mox glabrescentibus; foliis fasciculatis oblanceolatis 5–10(–12) mm. longis 1.8–2 mm. latis compressis haud succulentis glandulari-pubescentibus apice rotundis; floribus saepe solitariis e fasciculis orientibus; calyce 6–7 mm. longo glanduloso-pubescente basi conica in pedicellum 3–4 mm. longum attenuato, lobis elongatis ascendentibus compressis subinaequalibus 4–5 mm. longis ad 1 mm. latis maturitate paulo accrescentibus apice obtusis vel acutis sinus corollae attingentibus vel eos ad 1 mm. longe superantibus; corolla lilacina infundibuliformi 8–9 mm. longa extus sparse glanduloso-pubescente, limbo ad 8 mm. diametro, lobis 5 ellipticis vel ovato-oblongis (medium versus latioribus) 2.5–3 mm. longis et 2 mm. latis ascendentibus; tubo corollae imam ad basim bulboso 1–1.5 mm. supra basim angustissima (ca. 0.6 mm. crasso) deinde sursum gradatim ampliatis (faucibus vix differentiatis) infra sinus loborum ad 3 mm. diametro, intus basi filamentorum pubescente alibi glabro; staminibus exsertis ad 4 mm. supra basim corollae affixis; filamentis 3.5 et 4.5 mm. longis subulato-filiformibus glabris; bacca rubra glabra obovoidea ad 4 mm. crassa 5 mm. longa; seminibus 8 irregularibus angulatis scrobiculatis 2–2.5 mm. longis.

SAN LUIS POTOSI: desert about 13 km. northwest of Cedral, silty sloping plain, a depressed low bush with spreading rooting stems, in the shelter of *Larrea* and *Flourensia* bushes, locally common, corolla lavender, Sept. 12, 1938, *Johnston 7605* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

In Hitchcock's monograph this unusual species keys out with *L. minimum* Hitchc., of the Galapagos Islands, and with *L. Richii* Gray, of the coastal regions of Sonora and California. It is widely different from both, and conspicuously so in its pubescence and depressed habit. The younger branches, leaves, calyx and the outside of the corolla bear

numerous though scattered short erect multicellular gland-tipped hairs which much suggest, in quantity and quality, those found on *L. Parishii* Gray. The species is a very distinct one.

***Zinnia oligantha*, sp. nov.**

Planta fruticosa dense stricte ramosissima erecta 1.5–4 dm. alta; ramis longe stricteque ramosis congestis foliosissimis (internodiis saepe 3–10 mm. longis) juventate albide adpresseque tomentellis vetustis glabratis; foliis oppositis 1–2 cm. longis 0.5–1.5 (–2.5) mm. latis sparse tomentellis mox glabrescentibus linearibus vel anguste oblanceo-linearibus supra medium latioribus deinde basim versus gradatim attenuatis apice obtusiusculis faciebus rugulosis mediocostatis sparse glanduloso-punctatis margine plus minusve incrassatis pallidis denticulatis; capitulis apicem ramorum et saepe ramulorum gracilium paucifoliorum 1–4 cm. longorum e axillis foliorum parium 1–3 supremorum rami orientium terminantibus, sessilibus vel usque ad 1 cm. longe gracillimeque pedunculatis; involucri elongato 5–7 mm. longo 1.5–2 mm. crasso; tegulis 8–10 (? spiralibus vel ? 3–4 seriatis) obovatis vel oblongis 3–7-nervatis scariosis, apicem obtusum villosociliatum versus herbaceis glanduliferis; floribus ligulatis duobus albis, lamina ad 9 mm. lata et longa e basi 10–12-nervata apice 0.5–1 mm. profunde emarginata, acheniis juventate 4-angulatis maturitate compressis bifacialibus ad 5 mm. longis et 1.7 mm. latis multicostatis (costa mediali validiore) minute inconspicueque muricato-tuberculatis nigrescentibus, aristis pappi 4 subulatis haud 0.5 mm. longis; floribus tubularibus 2–4 vel rariter 5 flavis ca. 5 mm. longis infra lobos ca. 0.5 mm. crassis deinde basim ca. 0.2 mm. crassam versus gradatim attenuatis, lobis ca. 1 mm. longis oblongo-triangularibus flavis intus pilis brevibus crassis flavis ciliatis, acheniis ca. 3 mm. longis juventate 4-angulatis maturitate plus minusve compressis glabris, arista pappi solitaria rigida ad 1 mm. longa; paleis lanceolatis scariosis acutis apicem versus non rariter glanduliferis et plus minusve viridibus.

COAHUILA: El Toro near Movano [Mohovano], July 1910, *Purpus* 4469 (G); 21 km. south of Laguna del Rey on road to Mohovano, forming dense rounded shrubby masses 1.5–4 dm. tall on old dunes, Sept. 21, 1938, *Johnston* 7821 (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

The two collections cited come from the region south of Laguna del Rey. They agree in all details and evidently represent another peculiar plant endemic to this remarkable area. The species is obviously related to *Z. pumila* Gray, but differs from that species in its very dense bushy habit, elongate few-flowered heads, and very broad ligulate corollas. The very elongate heads, regularly producing only 2 broad-limbed ray-florets, are unique in the genus.



***Pectis incisifolia*, sp. nov.**

Herba prostrata glaberrima; ramis 5–30 cm. longis laxè longeque subdichotomo-ramosis, internodiis ad 5 cm. longis; foliis 1–4 cm. longis oppositis sessilibus saepe sparse sed conspicue anguste lobatis, lamina lineari 1–2 mm. lata, utrisque marginibus rariter sparse dentatis sed saepe lobis linearibus vel subulatis vel triangularibus rectis vel curvatis inaequalibus 1–3 mm. longis plus quam 2 mm. distantibus ornatis, apice loborum et dentium setiferum vel subcuspidato; capitulis haud congestis apicem caulium et ramulorum terminantibus 1–6 mm. longe graciliterque pedunculatis; involucri cylindrico 5–6 mm. alto glabro, tegulis 8 sparse punctatis dorso rotundis basi gibbosis apice acutiusculis subscariosis inconspicue ciliolatis achaenea marginalia saepe amplectantibus; corollis ligularibus femineis fertilibus 8 flavis, lamina elliptica ca. 3.5 mm. longa et 1.6 mm. lata, tubo cylindrico ca. 1 mm. longo pilis sparsis capitatis ornato, stylo 1.8 mm. longo subglabro, lobis styli linearibus ca. 0.8 mm. longis; corollis tubulosis hermaphroditis ca. 12 flavis 3–4 mm. longis, tubo cylindrico pilis capitatis sparse ornato 0.3–0.4 mm. crasso 1.5–2 mm. longo, faucibus quam tubo subduplo crassioribus ca. 0.6 mm. longis, lobis oblongo-triangularibus 0.9–1.5 mm. longis acutis, stylo pilis antrorsis vestito apice incrassato subintegro; achaeniis homomorphis nigrescentibus compressis minute striolatis pilis capitatis sparsis ornatis, apice cupulam nigrescentem firmam minute denticulatam gerentibus (setas vel paleas nullo modo proferentibus).

COAHUILA: just south of Laguna del Rey, prostrate in silty soil, locally common, Sept. 21, 1938, *Johnston 7824* (TYPE, Gray Herb.). CHIHUAHUA: about 8 km. northeast of Laguna Palomas, on old dunes, locally common, Sept. 21, 1938, *Johnston 7827* (G).

This remarkable species keys out to *P. angustifolia* Torr. in the treatment of the genus by Rydberg, *N. Am. Fl.* **34**: 196 (1916) and perhaps is most strongly related to that species. The relation, however, is not close. The new species is readily distinguished by its epappose achenes, its definitely prostrate elongate loosely branched stems, and its unique narrowly lobed leaves. The lobed leaves and the elongate loosely branched prostrate stems distinguish *P. incisifolia* from all its congeners. The species is another one of that remarkable group of endemics found centering in the region about Laguna del Rey. Populous very local colonies of the plant were found at the two stations cited. It was not seen elsewhere. The two stations are about 40 km. apart and lie on opposite sides of the Coahuila-Chihuahua boundary.

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